

No. 1652 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission
with special marks "privileges in China"

西曆十二月廿七日

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1917

西曆四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物

10 CENTS

MACKENSEN FAILS TO BREAK DEFENCE OF THE RUMANIANS

Suffers Heavy Loss In Counter-Attacks, While Positions Maintained

RUSSIA'S POWER

Using Force of Ten to One, Says Berlin; Shell Tulcea and Isaceea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—Rumanian communiques, which have been temporarily suspended, were resumed yesterday, when it was officially reported: Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed, with great loss. We maintain our positions.

There was a reciprocal bombardment on the Danube, the Russo-Rumanian fleet participating.

A German official communique states: The Russians, attacking with ten-fold superior numbers, penetrated an advanced post north of Craiova, but were driven out. A strong Russian attack, south of the Olt road, was repulsed. The Russians are bombarding Tulcea and Isaceea.

Jassy, January 16.—The King of Rumania, in a New Year Order to the Army, said: "Your present trials have not diminished your valor, justifying confidence in your future victory." The latest reports from the front state that the enemy's offensive has greatly slackened and their attacks are rarer and weaker.

Field's Editor Owns New High Explosive

Bought It From Neutral; War Office Rejects It; Says He Is Being Persecuted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—Mr. Theodore Cook, Editor-in-Chief of The Field, in a letter to The Times, protests against the raid made on his office. He explains that he bought the rights of a powerful new explosive, invented by a neutral. An important Ally successfully tested the invention, but the War Office refused to adopt it.

Mr. Theodore Cook declares that two officers of the War Office are persecuting him and demands a public inquiry. He says that The Field has absolutely no connection with the powder controversy.

Morgans Float British £50,000,000 War Loan

5% Per Cent Convertible Bonds; £20,000,000 Matures In One Year, Remainder in Two

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, January 18.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. announce the flotation of a British loan of £50,000,000, in the form of 5% per cent convertible bonds, dated February 1, of which £20,000,000 matures in one year and the remainder in two years.

5,000 Tripoli Rebels Routed By Italians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, January 18.—An official communique issued today reports: We completely defeated 5,000 rebels at Zara, in Tripoli, on the 16th. The enemy lost 1,000 killed and wounded.

PRINCE CHING ILL

Peking, January 19.—Chinese newspapers report that Prince Ching, who has been ill for several months, has taken a serious turn.

Declares French Morale Splendid



MISS WINIFRED HOLT.

The morale of the French army is excellent, according to Miss Winifred Holt, the American girl who has been working in France in behalf of soldiers blinded in the war. Miss Holt says that, when she visited the front, she passed through what seemed never-ending lines of French and British troops cheering over word just received of the re-capture of Fort Vaux at Verdun.

Miss Holt said that canal barges are being used as hospital receiving stations in those parts of France and Belgium where canals are numerous. The wounded are put upon these well-equipped barges and transported slowly, without jar or disturbance, to the base hospitals at the rear.

Tokio Report Hints U.S. May Force Peace Terms From Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—The Russian Premier, Prince Goltzkin, has telegraphed, assuring Mr. Lloyd George of his loyal co-operation to render more intimate the union between Great Britain and Russia, to ensure the triumph of honor and right. Mr. Lloyd George has replied, saying that he is happy to feel that he can rely on Prince Goltzkin's support.

U.S. to Force Germany?

Tokio, January 19. (Eastern News Agency)—The tone of the American newspapers tends to the following effect:—While the Entente Powers have shown their conditions of peace to a certain extent, accepting the desire of the U. S. A., Germany has not done so. Therefore, Germany has the obligation to show them at her own initiative.

If not, the U. S. should take a positive step to force Germany to show them. Therefore, it is observed that President Wilson may perhaps take a certain step regarding Germany.

Ex-Emperor Will Study In America

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, January 19.—According to the Peking Jih-pao, President Li Yuan-hung has sanctioned the plan of the Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung to study in the United States.

Gunners to Ask Government For Game Preservation Law

Mr. Johnstone Voices Protest At Indiscriminate Destruction; Appoint Committee to Take Action

In a business-like way, Mr. Johnstone got through the meeting called at the Palace Hotel last night on the question of game preservation, the result being a decision to approach the Government for the enforcement of some restrictions. Mr. Johnstone was elected chairman and among others present were Chev. de Rossi, Italian Consul-General, Dr. A. Stanley, and Messrs. E. F. MacKay, W. S. Jackson, H. H. Read, H. F. C. Master, J. H. Teesdale, A. Samson, G. Lanning, H. E. Gibson, M. O. Springfield, B. A. Clarke, F. Ayscough, A. P. Nazer, K. Kasakara, C. A. Skinner, W. A. C. Platt, A. M. Collaco, E. Moller, A. Brooke Smith, G. D. Coutts, E. O. Cumming, W. G. Pirie, M. Denegri, C. G. Humphrys, P. W. Henderson, V. H. Lanning and S. Kamaki.

Mr. J. Johnstone's Appeal

The Chairman said: The interest shown on the subject of the destruction of game in China and more especially the Yangtze Valley, led me to write a letter to the local press, asking for the support of all those who were interested in the matter and I am happy to say that the response to my appeal has been very encouraging. I have received letters from people resident all up the Yangtze Valley, from interior points and from the North. The promises of support are not merely empty ones and, from the persons they come from, I venture to hope that they will prove of considerable value to any committee that may be formed as a result of this meeting.

One stipulation only I would make and that is, that any committee elected be small, say, six members in all. The committee should have full power to act on their own initiative, see whom they like and take what action in their opinion appears best. Urgent Permanent Society

It has been suggested to me—and I think the suggestion an extremely good one—that consideration should be given to the establishment not only of a temporary committee but of a permanent society for the preservation of game in China. The committee we elect tonight might be constituted the committee for the first year of the society's existence.

That a permanent organisation of this nature might do useful work in collecting records from different parts of China, Customs statistics affecting the export of game, enforcement of existing Municipal bye-laws, etc., is beyond doubt and I think that, if we get the movement started along the right lines, this will eventually come as a matter of course.

It is extremely difficult, in a matter of this nature, not to appear to be acting from a selfish standpoint, but I think that, putting aside the fact that we are mostly shooting men here and have, therefore, a great deal to gain in the successful outcome of this movement, very few indeed will be found who will not admit that the Chinese Government would be extremely well advised if they could see their way to put some restraint on the unrestricted slaughter of all game, both fur and feather, which is at present going on in this country. No better example can be offered to the Republic of China than that of a sister Republic, America, where it was realised, too

(Continued on Page 2)

LIVERPOOL OPIUM DENS ARE RAIDED BY POLICE

31 Arrests And Large Seizures; Chinese Bombard Officers From House-Top

London, January 17.—Thirty-one Chinese were arrested by the police during raids last night on opium dens in Liverpool. Much opium was seized. At one place, the police were attacked by a big retriever and a number of Chinese, who threw boots and other articles from the house-top.

L.C.C. to Subscribe £7,000,000 to Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—The London County Council has subscribed £7,000,000 to the war loan.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.4 and the minimum 26.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 59.0 and 27.7.

A Brother's Last Tribute



A SOLDIER'S GRAVE

The photograph shows the last resting place of Sergeant Simpkins, in a military burying ground "somewhere in France," to use the phrase which the censor's laconic bulletins have made famous. Sergeant Simpkins, as the headboard announces, died of wounds. It is all very brief, merely giving his number and the name of his regiment. It would have been like thousands of other military graves in France, had not Sergeant Simpkins' brother, who happened to be a member of the same regiment, decided to make it different. He and some of the "Tommies" "chipped in" and bought a wreath for the sergeant's grave.

Hsu Shih-ying Cornered On The Status Of The Communications Bank

Is Commercial Concern; Proposal Then Made to Cancel Treasury Agency

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, January 19.—Hsu Shih-ying, yesterday attended the House of Representatives, to answer questions concerning the Japanese loan to the Bank of Communications. He stated that the interest was 7½% and that the loan was secured by securities held by the Bank. One of the conditions of the loan is that the Bank must employ a Japanese adviser.

Asked whether the loan had been approved by the Government, Hsu Shih-ying said that the Bank is a commercial concern and only the approval of the shareholders was required. Moreover, though the Bank is an agent for the National Treasury, the loan does not in anywise increase the burden of the National Treasury. When further pressed, Hsu Shih-ying insisted that the Bank of Communications is not a Government bank and the agency for the National Treasury is actually illegal.

A member, thereupon, suggested that the Bank should be deprived of the agency and also the privilege of issuing an unlimited amount of notes. Hsu Shih-ying promised to look into this question.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—The Bank of England rate of discount has been lowered to 5½ per cent.

CANTON TRADE TROUBLES

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Canton, January 18.—More of the inland river traffic is being interrupted, not only owing to the shortage of coal holding up steamers, but also the activity of pirates. Many towns are unable to procure goods for the holidays.

TSAR'S WAR MINISTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, January 18.—General Belaiev, the late Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed Minister of War, in succession to General Schouvaloff.

ALL VENIZELISTS JAILED IN ATHENS ARE GIVEN LIBERTY

Times Learns King Satisfied At Saving Throne; Anything Acceptable

ARMY IMPERILLED

Sarrail Was Free To Set About Its Entire Destruction

NO GERMAN HELP

Submission Hasted Owning To Reinforcement Being Impossible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athenes, January 18.—All arrested Venizelists have been released.

London, January 18.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says that King Constantine is thankful to have saved his throne and would have accepted any ultimatum in preference to embarking on an uncertain military adventure. It is known that General Sarrail was able to devote himself to the entire destruction of the Greek army.

The Foreign Office announces that it has no news concerning the reported arrival of General von Falkenhayn in Greece.

An account of the extraordinary ceremony at which an anathema was pronounced by ecclesiastics, against M. Venizelos, in Athens, on Christmas Day, has reached Reuter's. The episode reads like a rite among savages.

It appears that the Metropolitan of Athens solemnly excommunicated a bull's head, which, presumably, symbolised the body of M. Venizelos. The prelate then cast the first stone, after which each member of the organised crowd also cast a stone, simultaneously pronouncing maledictions on the man who "had plotted against the King."

King Constantine's appearance as a Hottentot witch-doctor had unexpected results, for it appears that, during the night-time, the cairn of stones was covered with masses of flowers, to which ribbons were attached, inscribed: "From the Venizelists of Athens."

Paris, January 18.—The newspapers attribute the acceptance by Greece of the Allies' demands to the influence of Marshal von Hindenburg to send reinforcements to the Balkans, in view of the activity of the Russians and the probability of an Allied offensive. They regard the reappearance of Rumanian communiques as indicating that the position in Rumania is considerably improved.

SAZONOFF TO LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, January 17.—It is understood that M. Sazonoff, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, will succeed the late Count Benckendorff in London.

UNLIMITED WAR LOAN TO COME FROM INDIA

Entire Proceeds Will Be Handled To British Government For War Purposes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 18.—The India Office announces the raising of a special war loan in India, during 1917-18, for an unlimited amount. It will be entirely handed over to the British Government, for war purposes. Its terms will be announced with the Indian financial statement and will be not less favorable than home borrowings.

PACIFIC MAIL TO BUY MORE NEW STEAMERS

Five Liners Ordered to Replace Those Sold to International Mercantile Marine

COMPANY NOW THRIVING

Operating Expenses Reduced From 73 to 45 per cent; Much Saved Burning Oil

(From the New York Times)

New York, November 26.—The immediate success of the reborn Pacific Mail Steamship Company is expected to result shortly in the placing of orders for several big new ships which will take the place of the five large trans-Pacific vessels sold to the International Marine Mercantile Company when the old Pacific Mail was in process of liquidation.

Two explanations are given for the ability of the company to make more money than it did under the old management. These are the receipt of better paying business for all the boats, and a sharp reduction in operating expenses and depreciation. In 1914-1915 the Pacific Mail's operating expenses were 73 per cent and operations, plus depreciation, 82 per cent of the gross revenue from transportation. Even before the return of the ships to the trans-Pacific service the reduction of operating ratio to 67 per cent was recorded. The operating ratio in the quarter ended June 30 was 54 per cent. It is too early to obtain returns for the combined service, including the earnings of the new boats on the Pacific, but operating officers declare that the ratio of cost to gross is still falling.

The recent purchase by the American International Corporation and its associates of the New York Shipbuilding Company, with its \$15,000,000 plant near Philadelphia, puts back of the Pacific Mail, the International Mercantile Marine, the Grace lines, and other ocean transportation systems affiliated with the American International a sure source of supply of tonnage. The Pacific Mail purchased three fine small vessels from the Dutch Indies Company, and has equipped them with oil burners for the Pacific trade, with the expectation of superseding them eventually with larger vessels which are expected to be built in the New York shipbuilding yards. The Ecuador, the first of the three new vessels to be converted from coal to oil, left San Francisco on August 19 on the direct route to China and Japan.

The old Pacific Mail was a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Co. The legislation of 1912 that closed the Panama Canal to ships owned by railroads whose lines compete for traffic was a direct blow to the Pacific Mail. The Seamen's Bill was another. As a consequence the Southern Pacific decided to wipe out the fleet, and had succeeded in disposing of a considerable part of the assets when the American International and W. R. Grace & Co. took over the company.

The three new ships on the trans-Pacific route are practically of a new type of economical express liner adapted to "development" projects in ocean transportation. They carry 111 first class passengers in comfort excelled only on the finest of the big trans-Atlantic ships, and seventy-eight steerage passengers with standard accommodations. Their gross tonnage is only half of the old Pacific Mail ships of the Oriental service. They will pay on light traffic where the old ships would pile up a burden of loss. They are the latest word in construction. They burn oil and can be quickly adapted to a capacity for steaming 16,000 miles without stopping for fuel, as against 3,000 miles for comfortable coal-burning passenger ships. In ordinary times, \$2.40 worth of oil delivered on the Pacific Coast has the efficiency of \$7 worth of coal. Automatic feeding devices reduce the number of men necessary to operate oil ships. At present the fuel for the Pacific voyages is carried in pipes laid along the keel, in space ordinarily devoted to water ballast; also in a small bunker tank amidships. The oil is sufficient to take the ship across the Pacific and back as far as Honolulu, where the amount necessary for the trip to San Francisco is piped aboard.

"These are the ideal ships for the Central American service and for putting out on new cross-ocean lines that the company sees fit to try out," says the National City Bank Magazine, The Americas. "They can be made practically independent of foreign coaling supplies. In organizing ocean transportation service they are analogous to the vehicles of light gasoline bus lines which the steam railroads now use to develop 'feeder' business to the point of paying support of regular equipment. They are

comparatively more economical than the bus vehicles, however, and are directly in line with the very latest ideas in ocean economy of operation. The 'motor ship,' whether big or little, seems to be the ship of the future."

The Management of the Pacific Mail is very conservative in forecasting earnings when shipping conditions get back to normal. They foresee close competition, with the Japanese lines able to cut very close. The Pacific Mail expects to hold certain economies that the Japanese have not the advantage of, tending to offset the low costs of labor, etc., which the Japanese enjoy. However, the attitude of constructive persistence noticeable in the new management has its explanation. The Pacific Mail is a stone in the masonry of the structure of international enterprise which is being "super-organized" in the hands of the new interests that took over the company and its properties. Up to a certain point its employment is not dependent on closely drawn competitive economists. A good volume of business is certain to go to it on a non-competitive basis. It carries the U. S. Mails. It will be a physical connection between new American enterprises in the Orient and bases of supply here. Up to a certain point there is an opportunity, from the standpoint of the company, in good management and in interlocking enterprise."

Gunners to Ask Preservation Law

(Continued from Page 1)

late in some instances, that protection was urgently required, otherwise the extinction of some of her most interesting birds and beasts would become an assured fact.

Government Ready to Assist

Mr. White-Cooper read a letter sympathizing with the movement, from Mr. T. R. Jernigan, "that old and true sportsman, who is presented from being present by illness." The destruction by men going up country for week-ends, said Mr. White-Cooper, was absolutely negligible. What was aimed at was the wholesale destruction which was so rapidly diminishing game in China.

Mr. White-Cooper then referred to the similar movement in 1914, stopped on account of the war, as the Chinese Government, which was approached, considered the Diplomatic Body should be interested. From letters he had received, the government was prepared to assist, provided foreigners and Chinese showed their sympathy. It was only comparatively recently that the export of game was prohibited and only at the request of one of the Ministers that that restriction was withdrawn. It would, he thought, now be apparent that the privilege was abused and had led to consequences never anticipated.

Mr. H. H. Read advocated the more stringent enforcement of close season regulations.

Decide on Action

The following resolution was then carried unanimously:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly desirable the attention of the Chinese Government be drawn to the indiscriminate slaughter of birds and beasts which is carried on both in and out of season in this country."

The following committee was appointed, with power to add to its number, to bring the above to the notice of the Government in whatever way may seem fit and to suggest any measures which would seem likely to improve matters:—Chevalier de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy; Mr. Shosuke Kanzaki, M.B.K.; Mr. H. E. Gibson, Mr. C. C. Humphreys, Mr. A. P. Nazer, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper and Mr. J. Johnstone.

News Brevities

Members of the Photographic Society of Shanghai and their friends last night "tripped the light fantastic" at the Palace Hotel when a most enjoyable social evening was spent. Professor Papin's orchestra discoursed delightful music and at intervals in the dancing program Mrs. E. Poskitt and Messrs. E. A. Dearn and M. D. Silas gave happy contributions. Mrs. Poskitt being in excellent voice. Mr. C. E. Peacock acted as accompanist.

Colonel R. N. Bray, formerly Commandant of the S.V.C., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, in command of the 87th Infantry Brigade.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., have followed the practice of the Japanese shipping lines in publishing wall panels and certainly are not one whit behind them in the artistic nature of the one just received. Printed in Oriental style, it depicts scenes in olden China, with, below, one of the handsome liners of the company arriving at Hongkong. The Peak standing out in the background. Flanking the ship are Chinese calendars.

The Chinese Post Office will be closed on January 23, from 12 noon. The parcel and money order

Trepoff Resigns Russian Premiership



Gen. Trepoff succeeded Premier Sturmer, but owing to inability to unite the quarrelling Duma and Ministerial factions resigned after holding the premiership about two months.

offices will be closed the whole day. The Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday, January 23.

Government Ready to Assist

Messrs. Arts and Crafts, Ltd., have removed their showrooms and offices to new and larger premises at No. 43 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course), where larger stocks of furnishing goods will be displayed. The new telephones are West 455 and 456.

Messrs. Duncan and Co., of 5 Can-ton Road, have issued a cleverly designed and artistic Chinese calendar, advertising Pabco paint, for which they are the local agents. An Arctic scene and the Egyptian desert demonstrate that its efficiency is not affected by climate. In the center is a Chinese upsetting a can of the paint, the overflow from which has drifted into the characters of the firm's long name.

Hawker Road teahouse owner who had ignored one of the many blackmailing letters distributed about the Settlement, found, late on Thursday night, that the gang he had to deal with were as good as their word. They had threatened him with a bomb and, sure enough, one went off underneath his staircase. Fortunately, the bomb was not a powerful one and the stairs were re-inforced concrete, the result being that no-one was injured and the damage was practically nil.

Owing to attendance by the Public Band at a Volunteer funeral, the usual Sunday concert at the Town Hall will take place tomorrow at 4.45 p.m. instead of 4.30 p.m.

Dr. John A. Brashear, one of the most prominent scientific writers and speakers of the United States, will give an address tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Sunday Service League. Those who have heard Dr. Brashear in any one of his several addresses this past week will welcome this opportunity to hear him again. His subject will be "The Beautiful in the Common-place." Admission is open to all but those who come are asked to be there promptly so as not to interrupt the speaker during the lecture.

There was some sharp fighting at the enemy's first line, where a number of prisoners were taken. The second line, three hundred yards in the rear of the first, was entered, the Canadians remaining there for half-an-hour.

On the left, the enemy resisted with bombs, but were repulsed. Elsewhere, they surrendered very freely, twenty-eight prisoners being

captured.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.

For ten days, heavy guns slowly

bombarded the objective, effectively

cutting the wire. It was snowing

in the morning when the Canadians

dashed out, covered by a smoke

bombardment, on a front of 850

yards since October, 1914.</p

WHAT IF BRITAIN AND JAPAN FIGHT AMERICA?

General Scott Puts Query, Advocating Universal Military Service In U.S.

HE WANTS 3,000,000 MEN

Half of Them Should Be Ready At Moment—Would Drop Volunteers

Major General Hugh Scott's argument for universal military service in the United States, based partly on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, was briefly reported by cable despatches. The following full report, taken from the American papers, is intensely interesting as showing the army reasons for greater preparedness in America:

Washington, December 18.—Advocates and opponents of a system of universal training for military service to replace the volunteer system as the mainstay of the nation's defense had a hearing today before the Senate military committee on Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal training, which is supported by the army general staff.

While representatives of organizations opposed to the bill, headed by Walter L. Fisher, former secretary of the interior, gave their reasons for opposing it, Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, detailed to the committee that the staff considered the volunteer system wholly broken down, inefficient and useless, and urged that it be discarded for a universal system of liability to training and service.

Wants Three Million Men

General Scott, disclosing much of the army war college material hitherto regarded as confidential, showed that the army general staff now believe that instead of 500,000 available men which it considered sufficient as a start to defend the country against invasion, the country should have 1,500,000 fully trained men at the beginning of a war, with a like number ready to follow in 90 days.

With such a force available, the army general staff, General Scott said, considers the United States practically immune from such an attack as military strategists believe might be expected from the victorious set of powers in the European war.

Strength of Canada and Japan

The proposed change is based on the development of the British army, the organization of great Canadian forces and the British alliance with Japan.

For war with a first-class power, the general staff had previously estimated that 500,000 fully equipped troops should be ready at the outbreak and that 500,000 more should be available in 90 days. In view of the lessons of the war, the general was now of the opinion that these numbers should be tripled and that 1,500,000 fully equipped and ready troops should be available, with another 1,500,000 to follow in 90 days.

"This is due," he said, "to the fact that one of the powers involved in the war and whose territory extends the whole length of our Northern frontier, has increased its army from a relatively small force to a strength approximating that of the other great European powers."

Canada an Island Empire'

"Due to the fact that our Northern neighbor is largely an island empire, a great portion of any trained force it may possess can be spared for use in a distant theater of operations because, being an island empire with control of the sea, gives it practical immunity from invasion where troops would have to be transported across the sea."

"It should be pointed out also that our Northern neighbor is in alliance

Leaders Tell Greatest Safeguards Against Temptation



What are the greatest safeguards against temptation? What may be best calculated to keep young people out of trouble in a big city? Following are some of the answers given to the query sent to many prominent

men and women by Dr. Fred Winslow Adams, of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, New York:

"Andrew Carnegie—High aims. Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet—Healthy interest in good

things. Arthur Brisbane—Education, knowledge, alone protects us.

Oscar S. Straus—The will to resist. Henrietta Crossman—Recognising God as a present and practical help.

with a powerful Oriental nation—an other island empire—and for the same reason when acting in alliance with a power which has control of the sea, has ability to send its army of 2,250,000 men to any part of the world without danger of invasion.

U.S. Practically Defenseless

"I think a mere statement of these facts makes it clear that at present we are practically defenseless before the veteran armies of our Northern neighbor and could easily be crushed by the existing coalition of the island empires.

"I have said enough by way of illustration only to make it clear that if we are menaced by one of these powers alone, having lost control of the sea, we should need more troops for defensive purposes than have entered into the popular conception of our military problems heretofore."

"A factor which has in the past played a part in protecting us from recent aggressions by any of the great nations of Europe, in spite of our comparatively defenseless condition, was the so-called balance of power. When the European war is over there will still be two groups of powers which will permit the superior group to hold the inferior group in balance with only a portion of its force and will enable it to hold the remainder steady for action outside of Europe.

"It is manifest that if a coalition of the great powers, as they existed on August 1, 1914, were to make war on us, we could have been invaded by very large forces within about one month from the declaration of war."

"While a war waged against us by an alliance may in the future be a possibility, it is not a probability and it is believed that if we provide an adequate army to defend the country against any single nation the probability of a war between the United States and a coalition of powers would grow even more remote."

Volunteer System Dangerous

General Scott told the senate military committee that the army general staff recommended without apology that the volunteer system be discarded because "the time has come when this country, unless it intends to avoid wars at any cost, must resort to universal liability to military training and service."

Arraigning the volunteer system as extravagant, inefficient and dangerous, the chief of staff told the committee that universal training would be De-

mocratic, reliable and economical and within a few years practically render the United States immune from attack.

"It would be Democratic," he said, "because the burden of national defense would fall equally upon all citizens. It would make it impossible for any man or group of men to trade upon the nation's necessities in time of war. The system would be reliable because it would produce each year the number of men necessary to be trained.

"It would be economical because it would be based upon recognition by the people of the duty of the individual to render personal service and in carrying it into effect the government would not have to compete in the labor market. It would be efficient because it would enable us to prepare adequately for war before war comes."

Mexican Crisis Shows Weakness

At the outset General Scott pointed out that the Mexican crisis had failed to recruit many national guard organizations even to their minimum peace strength.

"The failure should make the whole people realize that the volunteer system does not and probably will not give us either the men we need in peace or for service in war," said he. Reviewing the intensive training which European and other nations require, he declared that if American troops ever were to compete with highly trained and splendidly disciplined forces they would require training and discipline at least equal to that of their opponents.

Lessons of European War

"The lessons of the European war, the general said, 'had demonstrated that higher standards of training and discipline were required than was popularly considered necessary before, and that most of the European nations require, that for reason found they could not develop them in less than two years with the colors.'

"It should be obvious," said he, "that 12 hours' training prescribed for the army is utterly inadequate to prepare this force for war service."

After having discussed reasons why the general staff believes 12 months' intensive training is the minimum to prepare troops for war, General Scott stated at length why the staff recommended that no further reliance be placed on the volunteer system and urged universal liability to military training and service. Of all the nations of the world, he said, the

by-product you'll carry the country, and you can't carry it otherwise."

Mobilization Shows Inefficiency

Major General Wood, commander of the department of the East, told the committee nothing could have been more pronounced than the complete inefficiency of the recent militia mobilization on the Mexican border.

Urging intensive military training as the only means by which the United States can procure a much-needed and adequate national defense, General Wood referred to the Mexican border militia mobilization to emphasize his recommendations.

"You have seen the result of the recent mobilization of the militia on the border," said General Wood, who had much to do with the work. "It was the most terrific and complete failure ever attempted on that line. Nothing could be more pronounced than its complete inefficiency."

No Military Defense Now

"There is practically no military defense for this country today," General Wood continued. "We are dealing, in consideration of this proposed universal training, with a matter of national life-saving. Universal training is the only way in which we will ever get an adequate military defense in this country. It is anti-militaristic and purely democratic. We must get it and get it quickly."

General Wood's proposal was that every young man physically fit for military service should be subjected in his 19th year to six months of intensive military training, which would be equivalent to about 18 months of training as now given in the regular army. In his 21st year such a trained soldier would be subject to a call to the colors and in that year should be subjected to at least 20 days field service. At the age of 29 years, the term of the trained citizen soldier in which he would be subjected to call in case of national emergency would terminate.

Would Train 500,000 a Year

Under such a system, General Wood estimated that there would be trained each year an army of 500,000 men and that by holding these men subject to service for eight years that there always would be available after the first eight years an army of 4,000,000 trained men.

The intensive system of training proposed, General Wood declared, would equip young men for military service better than half the men in the regular army are trained today. He also asserted that the effect of such training would improve the morality of the nation.

"I think," he declared, "that it would divide our murder rate by 10. It also unquestionably would build up our national solidarity."

Wilson Finds Idea Attractive

President Wilson told callers today he had reached no decision on universal training and will not do so until definite measures have been laid before him. He told callers the

idea was attractive but that it depended on definite plans. He does not agree that the national guard has failed.

It is expected representatives of the Woman's Peace party, American Union against militarism, Farmers' Federation, National Grange and American Federation of Labor also will be heard in opposition to the measure. Members of the sub-committee are Senators Chamberlain, Thomas and Brady.

HE KNEW

Austrian Tells Who It Is That Elects A President

Johann Bosovich, late of Austria, today applied to the Federal Court for citizenship papers. Clerk Hemstock put the questions and got these answers:

"Who is President of the United States?"

"Mr. Wilson."

"Who makes the laws?"

"The Congress."

"Who elects the President?"

"California."

He got the papers.

Two Germans Teach In Japanese School

Government Allows Kagawa Prefectural Institution To Employ Them

Tokio, January 12.—With the permission of the government, the Kagawa Prefectural Technical School, established and maintained by the local government of Kagawa prefecture, in Shikoku, has employed two German prisoners of war as teachers. They are Mark Noeman, and Augustus Adra, both detained at the Prisoners' House at Marugame in Shikoku. According to the Tokio Asahi, which reports their employment, the Germans are always guarded by two Japanese soldiers on their way to and from the school.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and relieves Fevers. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of *Castor Oil* on every wrapper of genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria," W. W. TURNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children," J. W. DINSDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results."

K. MORNER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know of no other proprietary preparation which is its equal."

B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse its safe remedy."

H. D. BENNER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



CONWAY CASTLE

Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

Burr Broadway

Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.

YOUR PORTRAIT

Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

FAMOUS CASTLES



The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of 1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars, which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration phone West 197.

THE STAR GARAGE CO., SOLE AGENTS.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Agents for "FISK" Tires.

To obtain the best results in factory operation, it is essential that nothing but the Electric Drive be used.

Reliability, Safety, Flexibility and Economy.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

MEXICAN BUYERS SHIP CARGO TO SALINA CRUZ

Commission of Three In Japan
Since November Trying
To Purchase Arms

SEND CHARTERED VESSEL

Kotohira Maru, After Leaving
Yokohama at Night, Coals
And Sails for Mexico

(From The Japan Advertiser)
Tokio, Jan. 13.—A commission from the Mexican Government has been in Japan for several months, negotiating for the purchase of arms, ammunition and ships. The commission has also been in close touch with Japanese navy officers, having visited many of the arsenals, and navy stations and have also had conferences with Filipinos who are in Yokohama. They are tried to work with great secrecy, with the result that they have attracted a great deal of attention and suspicion. They have also attracted attention through the adventurous class of men with whom they have surrounded themselves, to act as mediums in their negotiations.

The commission consisted of three men—Senors J. M. Carpio, R. Vargas and Guitierrez Astreaga. They arrived at Yokohama on November 23 and stayed at the Oriental Palace Hotel. Prior to that they had been staying at the Tokio Station Hotel. They are all Carranza men. Carpio was chief of staff under General Obregon, who is now associated with General Carranza, the provisional President of Mexico. Vargas is a naval engineer and Astreaga is supposed to be an expert on munitions.

They are amply supplied with funds, having credits issued by New York banks to total in excess of two million dollars gold. These amounts, together with the banks on which they were drawn, are known. In addition to these credits, there is a large sum of money, an unexpended balance held by a large Bank to the credit of the Mexican Government. When Huerta was president of Mexico, he placed large orders in Japan and the money was deposited with this bank. The orders were only partially completed and the unexpended balance remains at the bank but cannot be used by the present Carranza Government, as it has been only recognised as a provisional government.

Kotohira Sails for Salina Cruz

The commission has encountered all kinds of difficulties in its attempts to make purchases. The goods which were available were not satisfactory and in all cases they met with opposition, as the Government of Japan has rigidly refused to sanction or allow the shipment of guns and ammunition, except to the Allied nations. After many attempts to purchase boats, which proved unsuccessful, the commission finally chartered the Kotohira Maru, 4,100 tons, from the Katsuda Steamship Company for a period of two months and half. They paid 18,500 yen per ton, making a total of 75,850 yen. The vessel was chartered through Mr. T. Suzuki, former principal of the Tokio Marine College.

The vessel left Yokohama on January 4, at night, after loading a cargo which the manifest stated to consist of 303 tons. The vessel proceeded to Muroran, where it loaded.

Astreaga, accompanied by another Mexican, sailed aboard the Kotohira Maru. A Japanese named Nakashima, with his wife, also accompanied the boat to Mexico. Nakashima has been active in Mexican interests for many years. He has been the confidential medium for their negotiations in Japan, being employed as secretary to Vargas.

He lived in Mexico for nearly ten years and returned to Japan in 1913 to purchase ammunition for Mexico. At that time he purchased large numbers of rifles and ammunition. Twelve thousand of these rifles were shipped early in 1914 to a small island near Formosa, from which port they were transhipped. The rifles at that time were packed in cement barrels.

Nakashima Aids Mexicans

During the stay of Carpio, Astreaga and Vargas in Japan, Nakashima has accompanied them everywhere and has been largely instrumental in bringing them in contact with dealers in supplies, and completing the negotiations where possible.

The Kotohira Maru also carried twenty-seven Japanese gun experts. Vargas left Yokohama January 5 by the Empress of Russia. The remaining member of the trio in Japan is Carpio, who is now staying in Tokio.

The Kotohira Maru took on the cargo at Yokohama in the five days from the end of the year to the date of sailing. The supplies which were taken on board were purchased in Osaka by Nakashima. The goods were shipped in the name of Nakashima. The vessel sailed from Muroran for Salina Cruz on January 7. The details of the merchandise as specified in the manifest made out by Kondo, Shoten, are as follows:

"T.A. No. 1-303-303 Pkgs. 230 Tons, Lathes, Motors, Milling Machines, etc.

"Y. No. 1-340-340 Pkgs. 150 Tons, Paper Mill Machines, etc. (Accessories)

"V. No. 1-8-8 Pkgs. 20 Tons Pneumatic Machines.

"N-M 384 Pkgs. 3 Tons Iron, Pipes.

"Total, 1,035 Pkgs. 403 Tons."

It is known that this vessel of over 4,000 tons did not sail direct for Salina Cruz with a cargo of only 400 tons. The Mexicans were very anxious to purchase boats or to charter boats so as to avoid transhipment. That they made other purchases in Japan is a matter of surprise and probability.

Intimate With Mexican Legation

They called at the Mexican Legation at times and were in company with members of the Mexican Legation staff on many occasions. In some of their trips to Kobe and Tokio and in Yokohama they were accompanied by a secretary of the Legation. Colonel Romero, the Mexican Minister, however, gave an interview to The Japan Advertiser in which he stated that these men were here merely for the purpose of obtaining samples and attempting to further legitimate business with Mexico.

This commission surrendered itself in part of its work with a class of men who attracted attention, especially that of the police. A man named Thomas, reported to have been discharged from the British Army and with a record, has been a close associate. Thomas claims many things. He claims to be the son of a wealthy Welsh mine-owner. He is known to receive regular remittances from home, said to amount to \$7,000 quarterly. He is staying at the Hotel de France, Yokohama. He spent about eight months last year in Mexico and formerly had been in South American countries as well as pretty much over the world, leading an adventurous career.

A man named J. J. C. Duurenijdt, Jr., who claims to be a Dutchman, was formerly in Shanghai and before that in Java. He lives at the Eastern Hotel, Yokohama, and has an office in Tokio in the International Building, Room 12. A Japanese, S. Fukui, was associated with Duurenijdt. Tried to Buy 65,000 Rifles

Thomas approached Duurenijdt for the purchase of 40,000 rifles and later increased this to 65,000 rifles, shipment to be made direct to Salina Cruz or to Manzanillo, Mexico. Duurenijdt's associate, Fukui, be-

came scared and dropped out of these negotiations saying that he had consulted the Foreign Office and that the Japanese Government would not allow the shipment. These arms were to be purchased from Nossawa Gumi. These purchases were to be made for cash. The following is a memorandum given to Fukui and Duurenijdt by Thomas.

"What pattern of what date using what cartridge single shot, or if magazine how many shots.

"What sights are fitted of what bore. If satisfactory how many cartridges could be supplied and are rifles adapted to black powder or cordite.

"Would seller guarantee shipment to Salina Cruz. How many cartridges could be supplied with each rifle. Shipment to Salina Cruz or Manzanillo, Mexico. What distance are the rifles sighted to. If rifles are loading, of what pattern pump action (as Winchester) or underneath, as a German Mauser, are military pattern or take down action and if military when last used by troops."

Attempts Prove Futile

Duurenijdt's attempts to purchase arms proved futile, though he made many attempts through one Sugano, who is in touch with dealers in arms and ammunition. A small restaurant was made at Yurukan, near Shinbashi Station, was made the meeting place for many of the negotiations. We reproduce a Japanese-English letter from Sugano to Duurenijdt to illustrate the difficulties which they encountered in their attempts to ship this class of material from Japan and the alertness of the Japanese Government in preventing from so doing.

Under the difficult circumstances, the class of material offered them was of such inferior quality or of such an old pattern or so lacking in uniformity that the Mexican trio finally resolved to resort to the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of guns and ammunition. The records of many of these attempted negotiations are known to the police authorities. Many conferences were held at the Oriental Palace Hotel, at the Imperial Hotel in Tokio, also in Osaka and in Kobe. The extent of the actual purchases made is not known, but it is certain that a very small proportion of their letters of credit was used in Japan, notwithstanding which they seemed very well pleased with the results of their stay in Japan.

Visit Naval Ports

During their stay they visited the naval ports such as Kure, Sasebo and Yokosuka. They called on a well-known vice-admiral and many high naval officers on the staff and with great credit to the Mexicans, they made a great many friends among the Japanese naval officials. They also had many conferences with a number of young and bright looking Filipinos, who are visiting Japan on a pleasure trip. Whether the Filipinos came to Japan on the pleasure trip only for the purpose of meeting the Mexicans is unknown. Two of these Filipinos are guests at the Hotel de France.

It was the secret methods of the Mexicans in their negotiations in Japan, and not their mission which created suspicion, which led to investigation and revealed a number of other people attempting to deal in similar lines in Japan. A Norwegian from Shanghai claimed to have at his disposal the sale of several neutral vessels and was dealing with the Mexicans.

Yokohama has been a hotbed for attempts by an adventurous class representing many nationalities. Some of these proposed deals were most fantastic, and not all connected with the Mexican purchases.

NEW CALL TO BRITONS IS EXPLAINED TO 200

Colonel Somerville, Military Attaché At Tokio, Says Order Is Not Compulsion

MUST MAINTAIN TRADE

So Only Those Needed Most At Front Would Be Called From Japan

Tokio, January 13.—An appeal to their patriotism and an explanation of the recent order that all British made subjects of military age in Japan be registered with their consuls was made before about 200 British subjects who gathered at the Gaiety Theater in Yokohama last evening to listen to Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. C. Somerville, Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Tokio. Colonel Somerville said that the new order from the War Office did not mean compulsion, but that it did mean that Great Britain wished to determine the number of men eligible for service in the event a general call should be issued.

The meeting was called by the British Association of Japan, Tokio and Yokohama Branch, but many not belonging to the association were present. The Gaiety vestibule was packed and persons stood in the hall outside listening to Colonel Somerville tell what the order meant and exceptions that might be made in a call for recruits. The meeting, however, according to Colonel Somerville was not a "beating of the recruiting drum." Many queries had been presented the executive committee in reference to exemption and other details of the call to the colors. These were answered by the military officer, who said that it was Britain's desire to have every one of her eligible subjects enlist unless it was decided by the consul that they could best serve their country by remaining in their present occupations.

He said that British Commercial interests should be maintained with the least injury possible. Illustrating this point, he said that men ineligible because of their age or other reasons, who were employed by neutral firms, could shift to British companies, filling the places of men who should enlist. In answer to several queries to whether the British government would pay families' passage home, Colonel Somerville explained that no such

arrangement was possible under present rulings.

One hundred and eight men have enlisted from Japan, said Colonel Somerville. He added that three-fourths of these had received commissions, showing that the "boys from Japan" had not only made good, but had just fled the long trip and inconvenience caused in returning to the homeland.

There is no danger of persons enlisting now finding themselves without employment after the war, declared Colonel Somerville.

"There will be more jobs than men at home," he said. "Besides, the administration work and development of the colony captured from Germany will create positions for many British subjects."

Colonel Somerville said that the registration order issued in Japan was also being enforced in China, but added, in response to a question, that he did not know whether it was being extended to America.

Taft Sees Little Hope For Early End of War

Declares Disposition Of Belgium, Poland and Servia Offer Greatest Difficulties

New York, December 18.—Ex-President Taft declared last night that from what he had read of the German peace proposals he did not believe there was any prospect of a cessation of hostilities in the near future.

The former President spoke on the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is the national President, at the First Congregational Church, at Flushing. He made no new statement in his address to the recent peace proposal. Afterward he said:

"There are so many things involved that I believe peace to be a long way off at present. One of the most difficult problems is the disposition of Poland. Then come Belgium and Servia.

"The principal difficulties in the way of peace at the present time are the demands of Germany, which will not in my belief be seriously considered by the forces which have combined against her. There are so many things Germany might demand if a peace conference is called that any peace overture is practically impossible."

He said that British Commercial interests should be maintained with the least injury possible. Illustrating this point, he said that men ineligible because of their age or other reasons, who were employed by neutral firms, could shift to British companies, filling the places of men who should enlist. In answer to several queries to whether the British government would pay families' passage home, Colonel Somerville explained that no such

230 RUSSIANS FROM U.S. RETURN TO ENLIST

Recalled By Government, They Reach Yokohama, 93 With Their Families

Tokio, January 13.—Recalled by their government to face the Germans, 230 Russians, 93 of them accompanied by their families, reached Yokohama from San Francisco yesterday morning on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Persia Maru. They immediately left Yokohama by rail for Tsuruwa, from where they will sail for Vladivostok.

Most of the Russians have been farming in California. They showed a keen interest in the war when they reached Yokohama, several of them asking a reporter of the latest developments on the eastern front.

The Persia brought eleven saloon passengers and, besides the Russians 221 Japanese, 92 Filipinos, seven Chinese and two Indians in the steerage. Owing to freight congestion in San Francisco the liner was delayed six days in her departure. She brought 137 sacks of American mail for Japan.

Captain Robert McKinnon, who piloted the Gozan Maru of the Hashimoto Steamship Company, Kobe, to Seattle after her purchase by an American company, returned to Yokohama on the Persia and left immediately for Kobe.

Mr. K. O. Takahashi, a high official of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who went to America early last summer to open a new office in New York, returned home. Since his company opened a new line between New York and Hongkong last summer the N.Y.K.'s business in New York has greatly increased. Moreover, many of the company steamers, after calling at London, are returning to the Far East by way of New York through the Panama Canal.

Mr. J. E. Gillispy, a leading official of the General Electric Company of New York City, reached Yokohama on the Persia Maru. He is on a business trip to China.

NO ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS

California Legislature Opens Without Any Signs of Hostility

San Francisco, January 8.—The state legislature of California opened its session at Sacramento today. No Japanese legislation was proposed in the opening days of the session.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson, who has been elected to the Senate, will resign the governorship about the middle of January and will be succeeded by the lieutenant-governor.

Off To Fatherland For Peaceful Life

'What War?' Asks Lena Kebi, When Told She Cannot Take Passage

Baltimore, November 25.—Lena Kebi came to Baltimore today from Indianapolis and asked a policeman to direct her to the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. She said she wanted to return to Germany to live on her savings.

She was taken back when told that there were no steamers sailing to Germany and asked the reason.

"On account of the war," she was told.

"What war?" she asked.

Miss Kebi explained that for the seventeen years she had been in this country she had lived with a family in Indianapolis who paid her \$2 a month and kept all reading matter from her. She saved \$402.

Miss Kebi will go into service here at a more modern wage.

Money Orders

You can send money in perfect safety to any point in America by Wells Fargo money order. These orders are payable (upon the usual identification) by every express company in the United States, Canada and Mexico. They can be endorsed freely from person to person, and deposited in a bank.

With the money order, you will be given a receipt which guarantees the refunding of your money in case of loss or theft.

The "Fargo Way" means absolute safety.

Sold at Current Exchange Rates Premiums.

Over \$2.50	3 cts.	Over \$40	15 cts.
5	5	50	18
10	8	60	20
20	10	75	25
30	12	100	30

Over \$100 at above rates



WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
No. 8 Kluakiang Road.
(Corner Szechuan Rd.)
Telephone 4241.

Owen Williams,
General Agent.

FOR DISINFECTION PURPOSES

and as a Preventative against Fevers, Cholera, Plague, Diphtheria and other Diseases,
there is no stronger and more reliable Disinfectant than

CATCHPOLE & SONS' DISINFECTING FLUID

"HORSESHE" BRAND

NON-CORROSIVE.

A perfect Cleanser, Disinfectant and Deodorizer for all Purposes.

Supplied in 1 and 5 gallon tins.

Also in casks containing 40 Gallons.

</div

KAISER PICTURED AS OFFERING PHANTOM

Jean Finot, Editor of La Revue, Says Proposal Is Outrage on Germans

GOADING ON THE PEOPLE

Women of France Also Speak Against Overture Through 'Daniel Lesueur'

Paris, December 16.—French opinion on the German peace proposal finds comprehensive expression in the views given by Jean Finot, editor of La Revue. "Daniel Lesueur," the writer, and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant said:

"The peace proposal of the Kaiser constitutes another flagrant outrage on his people. Neither the Allies nor neutrals are deceived about its real sense and value. Its object is to obtain desperate efforts from the German people, so a phantom truly grotesque is sprung before their eyes."

"Allied diplomacy would have but one reply to make if the offer were worthy of a reply. It would make clear that it could, strictly speaking, discuss peace with the German people, but could never lower itself to treat with those who created, indorsed and practised the abominable doctrine which degrades international treaties to the level of scraps of paper."

No Ripe for Peace

"If the German nation is not ripe enough to rid itself of the Hohenzollerns and their surroundings their peace also is not yet ripe for them. Thus the German people may perhaps gain assistance toward being placed on the road to its future existence."

The opinion of no more representative French woman could be asked than that of "Daniel Lesueur," the writer. Mme. Lesueur, who in private life is the wife of Henri Lapauze, curator of the Petit Palais, is in close touch with the best literary and artistic life of Paris, while her work for war charities has kept her in contact with women of humble ranks. She said:

"We women of France did not wish for the war, but we accepted it as a holy war in the face of Belgium's assassination. North France's martyrdom and the monstrous menace against Paris and our country. Now that we have given the blood of our sons, husbands and brothers we reject with horror the peace offered us by the aggressors."

Fear of Just Chastisement

"They believe that today they can draw the utmost possible profit from their crimes. Tomorrow will be too late. The fear of just chastisement inspires them Germany speaks to us as a bandit speaks to his victim when he hears the steps of a policeman approaching."

"Vive France, intact and free! Vive Belgium, innocent! Vive the right! Glory to our dead fallen for the honor of humanity. The women of France will have nothing of German peace."

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant said:

"The soul of France is pacific. Here the horror of war is only too well justified by the martyrdom of her invaded population and all the victims of Prussian militarism, but precisely because she wishes peace she will beware of any deceitful offer of peace."

"How can she believe in the sincerity of a German Government which for two and a half years has not ceased to violate all engagements, all laws, international and human?"

"Germany has the misfortune of being under the domination of a Government from which all can be suspected today except peace. When the German Government talks of peace everybody believes a new snare is to be presented, and every man redoubles his efforts. There will be mistrust so long as her armies occupy the countries they conquered in contempt of every right."

"If the German Government wishes to make an offer which will be taken seriously let it commence by making known what it understands by the conditions of an honorable and lasting peace. If not, let us redouble our united energy to continue until the final victory to oppose force by force."

FRENCH VITAL STATISTICS
(Ostasische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutsche Überseedienst reports: Berlin, January 13.—The influence of the war upon the population of France is shown by the following statistics, which were published by the Official Journal, on December 28:

Number of departments. Year. Births. Deaths.
77 1916 604,454 558,808
77 1914 594,227 647,548
78 1915 632,466 644,301

This means that, in 1915, the number of births decreased in France by one-third.

In Paris the birth statistics are as follows: From August 1, 1915, to July 31, 1916: 45,467; August 1, 1914 to July 31, 1915: 47,028; August 1, 1915, to July 31, 1916: 42,048.

SPORTS □ Latest News of Athletic World □ GOSSIP

NANYANG GO UNDER TO TSINGHUA COLLEGE MEN

Champions Beaten 3 to 1; Hold Own in First Half, But Then Collapse

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 19.—At a football match, under Association rules, played yesterday afternoon, the Tsinghua College team defeated the Nanyang College team by three goals to one. Nanyang College more than held its own in the first half, but collapsed in the second half, when the play was mostly at the Nanyang end of the field.

Today's Hockey

One League game will be played off today, viz: Sikhs v. St. Xavier's, at the Widows' Monument ground.

"B" Co. 2nd have been unable to get up a team this week and the points go to the 1st eleven.

League table to date is as follows:

	Goals	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against	Points
"B" Co.	7	6	0	1	4	14	14	13
Sikhs	7	6	0	1	3	8	13	13
Harlequins	7	4	3	0	2	22	8	12
St. Xavier's	7	3	4	0	3	15	6	12
Public School (O.)	2	1	0	1	0	55	55	0
"B" Co. 2nd	7	0	7	0	0	10	50	0

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-
man, commandant: S. V. C. Head-
quarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai,
January 19, 1917.

No. 1 Chinese New Year Holidays.—The S. V. C. Headquarters will be closed for the Chinese New Year Holidays from Tuesday, January 25, to Saturday, January 27, both days inclusive.

No. 2. The Commandant regrets to announce the death of Pte. F. Patree, Austro-Hungarian Company, which occurred today.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Sunday, January 27, at 4 p.m.

The O. C. Artillery will detail a gun carriage with team and the O. C. Austro-Hungarian Company, the firing party.

The gun carriage and firing party will parade at the General Hospital in time to move off at 3 p.m.

Officers and other members of the Corps who attend, also the Band, will parade at the junction of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads at 3:30 p.m.

Dress—Winter, church parade order, with helmets.

Reserves, F. Corp Real, J. Ellis.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai
and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

Since War broke out

5,000

Oliver

Typewriters

have been bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Football

Police F.C. v. S.H.C.

This match will be played on the S.R.C. ground today, at 2:45 p.m. S.R.C. team—C. E. Ollerdissen, E. Turner, F. England, B. Stromberg, T. Wigton, A. M. A. Hansen, J. L. Wade, G. Norris, R. J. S. Brandt, T. W. R. Wilson and H. Dawe.

Police team—Macmillan; Quayle, Biggs; Clissold, Hamilton, Adams; Knight, Newman, Robertson, Watson and Doyle.

Reserve, Page.

Police v. St. Xavier's

Police team—Crookdale; Foley, Dunn; Howells, Crouch, Withers; Patterson, Kilkenney, Jefferson, Bridges and Colter.

S.F.C. 2nd XI v. Hanbury School

This match will be started at Hongkew Park at 2:45 p.m.

The following will represent the S.F.C. 2nd XI—L. Beres, J. Stellingwerf, L. P. O'Driscoll, H. J. Johns, I. D. Macdonald, J. S. Agricoff, E. M. Carisio, P. T. Hollander, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.), A. S. Andersen and S. T. Clark.

Referee, Mr. C. Thompson.

S. A. S. versus A. A. C.

The Shanghai American Athletic Club will meet the Shanghai American School today on their own ground at the Race Course, at 3 p.m. The association has arranged two matches for the China New Year Holidays, on Tuesday, January 23, against the Jewish Recreation Club, and on Thursday, January 25, against the Willows.

Todays' team will be chosen from the following:—Woods, Ashley, Vander-

Beek, Cowan, Rasmussen, Langley,

Vaughn, Hutchinson, Desland, Winer,

Rosenfeld, Stewart, Oots.

Public School Old Boys

Having no League game for today the school is having a practice game.

The following have been selected, and are requested to be on the Widows' Monument Ground by 2:45 p.m.

Captain's XI—Z. Shirasee, B. H. Smith (Capt.), A. E. Ferris, L. Gold-
man, G. F. Tipp, A. Sousa, F. Ollerdissen, A. Johansson, E. J. Cooke, T. Godsil, H. V. Rowland.

Vice Captain's XI—J. Pearson, J. Turner, R. A. Komaroff, H. Godsil, T. Roberts, T. Pearson, E. Madar, (Capt.), C. Ozorio, A. V. White, A. Goldman, A. Corte Real.

Reserves, F. Corte Real, J. Ellis.

Basketball

The first league game in the Shanghai Rowing Club basketball series was played yesterday evening at the gymnasium, when the Jiangdaws met and defeated the Giants, in a spirited game. The score was 13 to 8. Mr. Armstrong, who officiated as umpire, was not called upon to use his whistle much, as the game was fairly clean.

The game between the Sungcheong and Deluge teams was called off, owing to the lateness of the hour, but will be played at some subsequent date.

The Giants showed better form and combination, with pretty passes at times, and should have turned the tables, but for the strong defence of the Jiangdaws guards. Wilson and Olsen played well together and, with more practice, should develop well in their respective positions. On the side of the Giants, Neff and Ericson did good work.

The following were the teams and their scores:

Field	Foul	Total
Jiangdaws: Goals	Goals	Points

Macdonald, f. 1 — 2

Wilson, f. 3 1 7

Olsen, c. 2 — 4

Brown, g. — —

Campbell, g. — —

Giants: — — —

Pennywitt, f. — —

Ericson, f. 3 6

Neff, c. 2 2

Stewart, g. — —

Ward, g. — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —</

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Rough sea on the coasts of Korea and between Shantung and Japan. Fresh or moderate monsoon in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 20, 1917

A Civil War Parallel

(New York Times)

Tis a Hampton Roads conference that Germany has proposed. The proposal then, as now, was that the hostile parties should get together around a table and talk of terms. Like the Allies today, President Lincoln was averse to the idea, and but for General Grant's persuasion he would have called off the conference at the last moment. In his message to Congress he had said that no good could come of a conference with President Davis:

"He does not attempt to deceive us... Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory.... What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and reunion."

Lincoln's idea was exactly that of the Allies today; that the war should be continued until the people of the other side awoke to the impossibility of victory, and put themselves in a position to be treated with, regardless of the implacability of any Davis or Hohenzollern. He finally yielded to Grant's persuasion and met the Confederate Peace Commissioners. There, at Hampton Roads, he refused to accept any proposal except unconditional surrender. He promised "clemency," but refused to define it, except to say that he individually favored compensation for slave owners, and that he would execute the confiscation and other penal acts with the utmost liberality. He made it plain throughout that he was fighting for an idea, and that it was useless to talk of compromise until that idea was triumphant. We are aware, of course, of the long-exploited myth telling how he offered Stephens a sheet of paper with "Union" written on it, and told the Confederate statesmen to fill up the rest of the paper to suit himself. "He offered us nothing but unconditional submission," said Stephens on his return, and he called the conference, therefore, "fruitless and inadequate."

But the Allies should follow Lincoln's example and give up, as he did, for appearance sake their aversion to a conference, their probably may be expected to follow his example further and refuse to make any compromise with their ideal—the guaranteed peace of Europe and the protection of small nations. If the Hohenzollern representatives refuse to hear of such terms, the Allies will say in acts, if not in words, what Lincoln said: "What is true, however, of him who heads the cause is not necessarily true of those who follow."

The Confederate President, in sending his Peace Commissioners, acted not of his own desire but in response to internal pressure. Peace sentiment was growing in the South, and Georgia was on the point of rebellion. Like the German Government today, he made his peace offer to meet that sentiment. But the conference, meeting not to discuss an ascertained basis of peace terms, but to formulate peace terms for an exchange of opinion on the spot, was fruitless. There could be no compromise; it was then "an issue which could only be tried by war and decided by victory." But as the Confederate Commissioners arose after rejecting these hard terms, which nevertheless were the only right terms, terms which the peace and prosperity of half a century have justified, Lincoln said to their leader:

"Stephens, you are making a great mistake. Your Government is a failure, and when the crash comes, as it soon must come, there will be chaos, and disaster which we cannot now foresee must come to your people."

These prophetic words might be addressed today, without the change of a word, by the representatives of the Allies to the

Famous French Writer Tells Why France Has New Leaders

The Men of Yesterday Saved the Ship—Those of Tomorrow Will Bring It to Port of Victory

(By Stephane Lauzanne, Editor in Chief of *Le Matin, Paris*)

and civil zones became eventually a battle against which the most intelligent initiative and the heartiest good-will on both sides were bound to be shattered.

Let me give a few examples which will make clear in a moment the difference between these two administrative regimes:

An American residing in Paris, let us say, wishes to travel to Lyons on the railway. He merely goes before the Commissary of Police of the city district in which he lives, and the Commissary, within a period of forty-eight hours, hands over to him a safe conduct entitling him to board the train on which he desired to make his journey.

Now let us say that this same American wishes to go to Havre. Havre being in the war zone, he must address his request to the military authorities—that is, to the Commander-in-Chief in person—in order that the necessary permission to travel may be handed to him. Under the war conditions which have ruled until now in France there was an excellent probability that the American in question might have to wait three months, and even that he might not succeed in getting the desired permission at all, the military authorities having decided that foreigners should not travel within the war zone.

Another example: The armies at the front need a great amount of war material, which is transported to them night and day in trains coming from every corner of France. As this is a question concerning the army, the military authorities make all arrangements for moving these trains and taking whatever number of cars and engines are required. But in the case of the rest of France, which also must receive provisions, merchandise, and supplies, the civil administration, through the Minister of Public Works, takes charge of all matters of transportation and providing of trains on the railroads. Under such conditions, as one may easily understand, clashes of authority and mistakes may arise, and, in some cases, a shortage in needed supplies may be caused.

And here is final example:

The factories where war material is manufactured in France are all situated behind the battle-line in the civil zone. These factories are in the jurisdiction and under the orders of the Under Secretary of State for Munitions, who is a minister of the civil branch of the Government. The workmen, however, employed in these munition factories are to a large extent, military men; they are workers and men engaged in special branches of labor, who, at the beginning of the war, were all with the army, at the front, in the trenches. The Under Secretary of State for Munitions, a minister of the civil Government, had not the right in his civil capacity to draft these men from their regiments, but had to ask the military authorities to place them at his disposal, and the military authorities were fully empowered to grant or refuse his request. As a result of this state of affairs, especially in the early days of the war, could not secure the workmen and specialists whom they most urgently needed, and consequently, the output of munitions, and especially of big guns, suffered.

Had this war lasted only a few months this state of affairs would not have entailed any serious difficulties and the two organizations might have managed to exist side by side. The war, however, went from month to year and the unavoidable consequence was that serious difficulties arose, and the wall erected between the military

representatives of William II., if the Hampton Roads conference is duplicated at The Hague. The parallel will be just as complete whether the actual words are said or not.

But the Allies have before them an opportunity which was not in the same way or to the same extent open to Mr. Lincoln. In making these overtures for peace the Central Powers have quite unwittingly opened to the Governments of the Entente a way to get at the minds of the German people, to drive out error, put truth in its place. The Germans have been led to believe that this was a war of hate, that it was prosecuted for their destruction. In the reply Lloyd George is to make to the German proposal, an answer which will represent the views of all the Allies, it can be made clear that they are not fighting like wild beasts to raven and destroy, that they battle for no wrongful things, that they carry on the war in defense of principles that are eternally right. They seek to establish the principle that small nations must be effectively guaranteed against invasion and devastation by powerful neighbors, that no nation can be permitted to achieve its own ambitions of greatness in ruthless disregard of the rights and interests of all other nations, that the love of military glory and conquest cannot be indulged at the frightful cost of keeping all Europe in terror of war and of demanding of millions of people the sacrifice of their happiness and of their lives. No German can be so wrong-headed as to hold these principles to be wicked, all Germans know and must admit that they are sound and wholesome, that Europe, even Germany itself, will be better off when they are firmly established.

The vital necessity of the hour is to make the people of Germany and of Austria understand that these are the purposes for which the Allies are fighting. It can be made plain to them in the reply to the overture from the Central Powers. That in itself will be a very long step toward peace.

1. The department of the Civil Under Secretary of Munitions, which had given the order for the cannon; 2. The department of the Civil Under Secretary of the Merchant Marine, which took charge of transporting the cannon across the ocean as far as the coasts of France;

3. The department of the Minister of Public Works of the Civil Government, which transported it from the port where it was landed as far as the war zone;

4. The military department, which delivered it within the war zone.

Henceforth each cannon will come under one sole jurisdiction—that of Albert Thomas. It will be the same with food or coal bought in foreign countries for the French civil population or the French armies; the same with everything needed in the national

life of France. This reform is one that cannot be too much praised, the benefits from which cannot be overestimated.

To this has been added another reform.

France, like England, has just reduced the number of her Ministers. The new Cabinet will consist, in all and for all, of eleven Ministers, whereas his predecessor included more than twenty. Since the foundation of the Third Republic there never has been a Cabinet with such a small number of members.

The advantages of this are evident at a glance. In the first place, when you reduce the number of branches in an administration you reduce the chances for red tape. In the second place, you avoid superfluous division of responsibility. Finally, you increase the power and authority of the heads of the administration.

Moreover, in matters relating to the conduct of the war these eleven Cabinet members will be narrowed down to five, viz:

1. The Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
2. The Minister of Finance.
3. The Minister of War.
4. The Minister of Marine.
5. The Minister of National Manufactures.

These five men, and no others, will discuss and decide all questions relating to the war. It has been said in American newspapers that they will exercise a sort of dictatorship. This term is inaccurate and badly chosen.

A dictator is a man wielding uncontrolled power, responsible to none for his acts. The five members of the French War Council, like the five members of the English War Council, will be, night and day, under the control of the two English legislative bodies, of the two French legislative bodies. They will be responsible to the English nation and to the French nation, which, at any time, may oust them by vote of their deputies.

So they do not constitute a dictatorship. Napoleon I., whom no vote could oust, was a dictator; Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand are not dictators. They are merely dictators taking upon themselves the maximum of responsibility in the interests of their native land yet ready at any time to give an account of their acts to their country and to bow to their country's will.

In France, military changes have accompanied civil changes. But, on the military side, these changes are far more in men rather than in administration and organization.

The General Staff of the French Army, established and directed by General Joffre, has wonderful achievements to its credit. During the opening weeks of the war it accomplished the entire work of mobilization without a hitch, without a flaw, with a perfection that elicited a cry of admiration from the entire universe. Thereafter it directed the military operations preceding and during the battle of the Marne with a firmness and certainty of vision that were without a peer. To its goes part of the credit for the victory of the Marne, which saved France, Europe, and civilization.

General Joffre, likewise, has won for himself the eternal gratitude and the unchanging affection of France to the very end of all the generations of Frenchmen. He is the man for whom, though centuries, French hearts will beat as they beat when you speak the name of Joan of Arc, of Turenne, of Hoche. He is the man who will have his statue in every hamlet of France, whose name every Frenchman will pronounce from the very cradle.

But General Joffre cannot be everywhere. The French General Staff cannot always be made up of the same men. During the last thirty months the war has been terribly fatiguing for those upon whose shoulders lay the responsibility of conducting it, and the conditions under which this war has been fought have become modified to a considerable degree by the immobility into which it has fallen. It was perfectly natural, therefore, that the burden of active command of the armies at the front should be taken from the shoulders of General Joffre and placed on younger shoulders and the profound wisdom, vast experience, and genius for command of the victor of the Marne and liberator of France should be put to other uses. It was also just as natural that no change should be made in the organization of the General Staff, which has proved of incomparable excellence, but only in the men upon whom devolves the maintenance and direction of this organization.

General Nivelle, who becomes Commander-in-Chief of the troops at the front, was one of the favorite pupils, one of the most faithful friends, one of the discoveries of General Joffre. It is to Joffre, therefore, that France owes her new Commander-in-Chief—one more debt of gratitude.

The new officers who are to take up their duties in the General Staff feel respect and devotion for the achievements of those who preceded them. They admire the marvelous mechanism placed in their hands. Their only contributions are new strength and new zeal for making the instrument in their hands yield its maximum of results.

To sum up, then: France has just thrown into the melting-pot all that part of her machinery which was bad, all those things which, on the ships bearing her fortunes, were merely incumbrances that hindered navigation. And she has just selected young pilots who will finish the task of their glorious predecessors.

The men of yesterday saved the ship from the storm; those of tomorrow will bring it into the Port of Victory.

Japanese Press Comment On Topics Of The Day

The *Chi* reviews the history of how England is concentrating her efforts to crush Germany, either in readjusting her financial and economic resources or in creating a great army when England is principally a naval nation. England is today directing her energy in prosecuting the war on land in such a way as to match with the efforts of France and other Entente Powers. It is advantageous to her to continue in that policy until the final victory is won. Thus there will be no room for Italy to think of concluding a separate peace. The choice of Rome was made because Rome is the nearest of all the capitals of the Entente Powers to Rumania.

The *Asahi* editor does not believe that Germany is suffering so much from the lack of food supplies as she is reported to be. But any further continuation of the war is certainly disadvantageous to Germany. The Central Powers are likely to endeavor to bring about peace by all means. At such time, the Entente Powers should make a firm resolve to prosecute the war more vigorously in order to hasten the defeat of their enemies.

Pessimism About Rumania.

The *Nichi-Nichi* reviews the war situation in Europe and says that before long a decisive battle will be fought in Rumania. If Rumania cannot hold her own this time she is likely to become another Belgium or Servia. The object of Germany in prosecuting the war in Rumania so vigorously is to relieve the shortage of food at home by annexing Rumania where she can secure an abundant supply of food. But there

is another object, namely, to finish up the work in Rumania so that Germany may turn her attention to a new field. Where will be this new field of military activity for Germany? It will be in the direction of Salonica, among other directions. Already the German army is reorganizing the forces. Strong forces are detailed and able generals commanded to go to the Balkans. Under the circumstances, the Entente armies can not view the situation with optimism.

The *Sekai* believes that the time when Germany will break down is not very far because Germany is suffering from a serious lack of food. The final victory of the Entente Powers is at hand.

Limit on Council Bill a Blow

The *Yanato* registers a complaint against the British limitation of the amount of the Indian Council Bills to be issued in a week to £800,000, whereas in the past £2,000,000 were issued. This will affect the Japanese trade with India considerably, because hitherto the Specie Bank and other Japanese banks have been settling the balances in the trade by purchasing these council bills.

Japan's yearly exports to India

amount to only 40,000,000 yen, whereas her imports from India amount to 170,000,000 or 180,000,000 yen.

It will be almost impossible for Japan to send specie to India of 100,000,000 to India. So this British limitation is bound to cause inconvenience in the Indian export trade to the detriment of India. The Japanese mill owners are bound to suffer considerably. Something should be done to relieve the situation.



THE BEST BY TEST.

Before you select a paint, be sure you choose one that will give you the utmost BEAUTY and DURABILITY.

Our staff of workmen will do your job under EXPERIENCED FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

We carry a large stock on hand, and your work will be done direct by us—NO SUB-CONTRACTS.

Consult us regarding your requirements.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.,

PAINT CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT,

18 B Kiangtze Road. Telephone 108.

APPLES!

NEWTOWN PIPPINS

Finest Quality

\$9.00 per case

(about 44 lbs.)

Boyes, Bassett & Co.,

35 Nanking Road.

Telephone 1922.

PANTOMIME AND POPULAR RECORDS

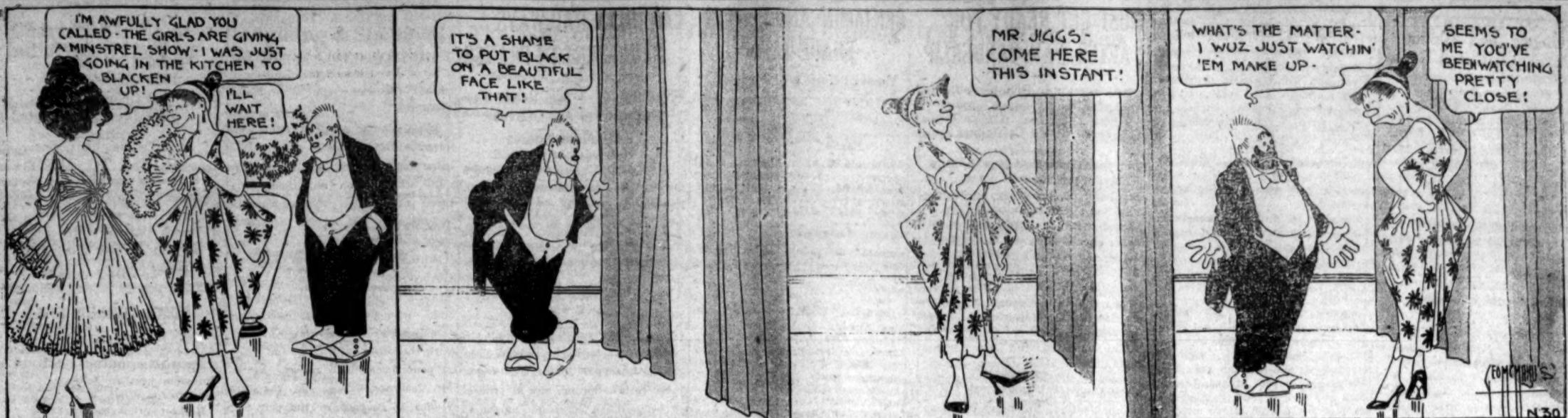
AT ROBINSON'S

L 103	If you were the only girl in the world. Violet Lorraine & George Robey	\$3.00
601	If you were the only girl in the world. Mabel Lee & George C. Johnson & Chorus	\$2.60
2674	A Broken Doll	\$1.70
2554	Keep the Home Fires Burning. Sweeny By The Sea	\$1.70
7302	A Broken Doll	\$1.25
G 7317	A Broken Doll. Red Rose, Mabel Lee & Blue Naval Patrol	\$1.25
G 7318	If you were the only girl in the world. Lucy Grey & Stanley Kirkby	\$1.25
G 7319	Kirkby. Another Little Drink Wouldn't Do Us Any Harm. Trevor & Cooper	\$1.25
G 7320	A Perfect Day. Persephone Entr'acte	\$1.25
G 7321	A Perfect Day. Sonnetta & A Voice Is Calling. Grace Kern & Herbert Stuart	\$1.25
G 7322	They Didn't Know Me. That Had to Swim Down to the Shore. Ada Jones & Billy Watkins	\$1.25
G 7323	In An Old-Fashioned Town. When You Come Home. Eric Randolph	\$1.25

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Neuchatel White Wine

(A Swiss Dry Wine)



and how to pour it out

CHATEAU D'AUVERNIER

\$16.00 per case of
12 bottles

CAVES DU PALAIS

\$22.00 per case of
12 bottlesSole Agents for China:
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
1 NANKING ROAD.Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Why Wounded Soldiers Feel No Pain When Bullets Hit Them

By Garrett P. Serviss

"I fell from the top of a ladder and suffered four bone fractures, but I had no knowledge or feeling of the fall, and at the time, no pain from the injuries. In the hospital I talked with several who had been injured in various accidents, and all agreed that at the instant the injury was received they had no knowledge of it and felt no pain. What are the nerves and the mind about in such cases?"

ONE cannot answer your question in the perfectly definite, exact and strictly limited way in which a mathematical problem is solved, but perhaps such a reply as can be made is all the more interesting because it compels us to summon in review some of the wonderful facts that have been learned about the nervous system.

Consider how you, as an individual animal, are made up. Your body is an organized association of unnumbered millions of living cells, every

one of which is itself a complete individual, "individually born, leading its own life, and destined for individual death," according to the striking description of Professor C. S. Sherrington.

Your body is like a great city of which the organisms called cells are the inhabitants. They live and die, but the city, or the body, continues its existence, because new individuals are born, sufficient in number not only to take the places left vacant but also as long as the general growth continues to increase the population.

But the organization which unites the individual cells composing the human body is far more perfect and more complex than that which binds together the citizens of a metropolis. The division of labor, or of function, to which they are subject is incomparably more complete and fundamental. Some of the cells are bound together to form muscles, some to make up glands or various tissues, while a certain number are trained and drilled to constitute the brain and the system of connecting nerves, which are like telegraph wires centering at the seat of consciousness in the head. It is with these cells, called neurones, that we are specially concerned.

They form an unbroken signalling system. Not the smallest part of the body is without its nerve-lines, every

fibres, which branch and branch and branch again. There are two kinds of nerve-fibres, the "afferent," or those which convey information to the brain, and the "efferent," or those which carry responsive impulses, or orders if you wish to call them so, from the brain to different parts of the body.

When you fall from the ladder the afferent nerves transmitted to the brain information of the damage done to the bones and muscles that had been broken and strained.

But partly because of the stunning violence of the blow, partly because of the great number of simultaneous messages flashed from the many nerves shaken by the disaster, and partly because of the confusion produced in the brain itself by the general consciousness that a terrible accident had happened to you, the messages were not immediately translated into the sensation of localized pain, as happens instantaneously with a pin prick.

It was some such situation as would exist in a telephone exchange if a score of startling messages came pouring in at once, and all this at a moment when the operator's mind was already upset by a sudden, and perhaps instantaneously with a pin prick.

The injured bones and flesh could not themselves feel pain, for pain is a brain product, and cannot be felt if the brain is paralyzed. Quick as its action is, the brain requires time to comprehend. It is probable that those who fall suddenly from great heights are not even terrified.

Wounded soldiers do not feel immediate pain, and often in the confusing excitements of battle do not know that they have been hit. Personal experience is the most convincing, and I myself (though not in battle) have known the painlessness of a bullet's progress through flesh and blood. A pistol bullet was fired at me with careful aim at my left eye. It struck, luckily, just beneath the eye-orbit, was deflected by the cheekbone, passed through the cheek,

and under the ear, missing the jugular vein, and lodged in the back of the neck.

I felt no pain whatever, and yet the brain was not altogether confused, for the efferent nerves so far responded to the signal of the afferent ones that they caused me to clasp my hand upon the spot where the bullet had struck the bone. The pain came after the astonished nerves had recovered from the paralyzing shock.

Science has made no more useful discoveries than those which enable surgeons to eliminate pain by one form or another of artificial and temporary paralysis of the nerves of sensation. Pain is simply a warning signal. The response to it from the center of the nervous system is a call to action of the forces of defense and reparation. It is one of the disharmonies of nature that pain often has, by itself, injurious effects, and

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYING WORKSF. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.
have opened a new receiving office at
6A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)

"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a
"Mirror-like" SurfaceFalconite Enamel is representative of all
that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - Snow White
Surface - - - Brilliant and Mirror-like
Consistency - - Slightly thicker than good body
Varnish but flowing as freely and
settling with the same even
brilliance

Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows
neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic,
durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:-

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAIYou can get a ready
supply ofHot Water At
Any Time

by using a

Gas Water Heater

which can be hired
from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to
Engineer's Office
or Showroom
5 Thibet Road.
29 Nanking Road.

USE

Del Monte
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN--THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS.



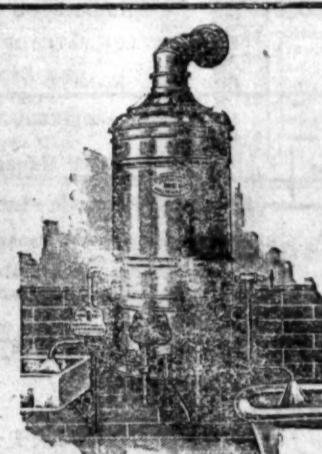
Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
28, Nanking Road

Getzbest

Fresh stocks just received.

GETZ BROS. AND CO., INC., SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA

Pure Food
Products

Sold by all dealers



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 19, 1917.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ \$2 1/2 = Tls. 1.20 @ 72.1 = \$1.67.
Mex. Dollars. Market rate... 71.80
Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch... —
Bar Silver —
Copper Cash 1765
Sovereigns:
Buying rate, @ 3 1/4 = Tls. 5.51
Exch. @ 72.1 = Mex. \$ 8.06
Peking Bar Tls. 306
Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver —
Bank rate of discount 5 1/2% (Reuters)
Market rate of discount:
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
5 m.s. %
6 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476.45

Consols £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3 1/4
London Demand 3 1/4
India (nominal) T.T. 248
Paris T.T. 475
Paris Demand 478 1/2
New York T.T. 81 1/2
New York Demand 81 1/2
Hongkong ... (nominal) T.T. 70
Japan T.T. 62 1/2
Batavia T.T. 199 1/4

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cds. 3 1/2
London 4 m.s. Dcys. 3 1/2
London 6 m.s. Cds. 3 1/2
London 6 m.s. Dcys. 3 1/2
Paris 4 m.s. 494
New York 4 m.s. 84 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX- CHANGES FOR JANUARY
1 = Hk. Tls. 5.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = France 5.83
" " 1 = Marks 14.86
Gold 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.10
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.78
" " 1 = Rupees 2.88
" " 1 = Reuble 2.99
" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, January 19, 1917.
Official
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.75
Cheng Tls. 3.00
Culas "B" Tls. 7.75
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00
Samagatas Tls. 1.07 1/2
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.80
Tebong Tls. 22.50

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, January 19, 1917.
Official
Ulobriis Tls. 2.50 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.55 cash
Dominions Tls. 12.75 cash
Anglo-Java Tls. 11.10 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, January 17.—Today's Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. to 3s. 0 1/2 d. paid.
April to June: 3s. to 3s. 0 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm. Last Quotation, London Jan. 16:-

Spot: 2s. 11 1/2 d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 11 1/2 d. paid.

Tone of Market: Very steady.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:-

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet Tls. 0 1/2 d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 3s. 0 1/2 d.

Market firm, tendency active. Free on Board February to December, 2s. 6 1/2 d.

Discount Rate

Reuter's Service
London, January 18.—The market rate of Discount is 5 1/2 per cent.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietors. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

MUST GET READY FOR AFTER-WAR: VANDERLIP

Great Economic Problems Coming, He Says—Federal Reserve Board Criticised.

Chicago, December 16.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, addressing the Chicago Bankers' Club tonight, warned the auditors that the United States should have to meet social and economic problems as a result of the European war that would tax the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the nation and called upon bankers to prepare to aid in the solution of these problems.

The belief that the United States could proceed along its own way unaffected by the war and seeking only to keep out of it, he declared a lack of imagination, blindness of vision and a complete failure to understand the unity of the industrial, commercial and financial world.

"Unless I utterly misjudge affairs," he said, "there are going to develop for this country problems of the gravest import—problems that will need for then correct solution the attention of the most enlightened minds."

Entirely New Problems

"State socialism in Europe may develop problems the like of which never concerned our minds. We may have to meet collective buying, State-aided industries, forms of governmental co-operation with business quite outside our range of thought. Government control of ocean borne commerce and novel factors in international finance will be subjects for national consideration. There may come out of the war changes in forms of government that will have profound and worldwide influence."

Vanderlip reviewed the results of the war in the United States up to the present legislation, with praises for the Federal Reserve act and the Federal Trade Commission. Mentioning the Federal Farm Loan Board, he said:

Does not the objection to the principle involved when governmental relations are injected into business lie quite as much with bankers as with the legislators? Will we not always find the people groping to do through governmental agencies things that are left undone or are badly done by individual initiative? Must we not safeguard the future from unwise participation of government in business by seeing that business is so well conducted, so fairly administered, so completely responsive to legitimate needs that there will be no sound reason for government participation?

Anarchistic Views

Within a week I heard that the representative of four great railway unions state his views before a New York club. To my mind they were views that contained the essence of anarchy. We were told that we must not pass certain laws because they would not be obeyed; we were given clear intimations regarding the power of these organisations, but there was not one hint of their duty or responsibility to society.

I am hopeful that such utterances do not voice truly the attitude of the people of America nor of any great part of organised labor, but they certainly emphasize the need for a national awakening to the need for sound thinking on economic problems.

It is easy to see that the unsound, unwise, the wrong solution of these problems that are pressing upon us will cost an immeasurable sum of potential wealth, of individual happiness and national progress.

Vanderlip declared he believed the Federal Reserve Board had ruled unwise in advising an investment by member banks in short term obligations of the belligerent governments.

"I believe such action by the banks would be wise from a strictly banking viewpoint," he said. "Such an investment would tend to restrict further gold importations, which may lead to dangerous domestic inflation and would provide credits which would be better than gold when eventually these exchanges turned against us."

To

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

The output of dry rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd. (1913) for the month of December, was 15,875 lbs.

December Rubber Outputs

Telephone No. 298.

Wool MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 17.—Today's wool prices were:-

Tone of wool auctions, Quiet.

Merinos 5% to 10% lower.

Grossbreds 5% to 10% lower.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations Closing

Banks

H. K. & S. B. \$660

Chartered 659 10s.

Russo-Asiatic R. 250.

Cathay, ordy. Tls. 5 B.

Cathay, pref. Tls. 5

Marine Insurances

Canton. Tls. 377 1/2 B.

North China. Tls. 152 1/2

Union of Canton. \$945.

Tangtse. \$257 1/2

Fire Insurances

China Fire. \$155

Hongkong Fire. \$375

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128

Indo-China Def. 108s.

Shell. Tls. 18 1/2 S.

Shanghai Tug (o). Tls. 50 B.

Kochien. Tls. 32 1/2 B.

Mining

Kaiping. Tls. 9.60

Oriental Cons. 20s. 6d.

Philippines. Tls. 1.

Raub. \$3.40

Docks

Hongkong Dock. \$127 1/2

Shanghai Dock. Tls. 87 B.

New Eng. Works. Tls. 12 1/2

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf. Tls. 82

Hongkong Wharf. Tls. 86 B.

Lands and Hotels

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montague Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amitiara Bollo Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)
Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)
Haiphong New York Burma
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales of Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Douchichy Peking Toulane
Haiphong Papete Tourane
Hankou Phnom-Pehn
Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Echange de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Echange de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 25 BISHOPSGATE
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

Jean JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

STOKE AND MARSAILLES: Comptoir National d'Echange d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Capital \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

C. E. Anton Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala-Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Surabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsin-tau

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PERNOMAD.

Paris Office: 9, RUE BOUDREAU.

London Office: 64, OLD BROAD ST., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Meissner, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

FOR EASTERN BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bombay Haikou Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong) Tsing-tau

Chen-cheng Newchwang Vladivostock

Chenoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-a

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SARS DISCOUNT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan

Branches and Agencies:

Antung-hsin London Port Arthur

Bomby Li-sayong S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Changchun Lyons Sydney

Dalny Mukden Sinanfu

Hankow Nagasaki Tscheliang

Harbin Newchwang Tientsin

Hongkong New York Tokio

Honolulu Osaka Tsin-tau

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,000,000

Capital \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu,

Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account.

For 1 month at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$15,000.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 31	4 P.M.	New York via Panama	Toyouka maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb 3	4 P.M.	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
7 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.		
10	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	B. & S.	C. P. O. S.	
13	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
17 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Korea maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		
19 A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Empress of Asia	B. & S.	C. P. O. S.	
Mar 1	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
4	San Francisco	Albermarle maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		
9	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. Co.		
		Tenyu maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 20	7:30 A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
21	D.L. Karatsu	Hunna	B. & S.	
21	D.L. Wakamatsu	Kashing	B. & S.	
22	Yokohama	Chinmaru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
23	10:30 Nagasaki	Santos maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
27	noon Kobe & Osaka	Kasuna maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
28	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
29	Kobe & Osaka	Hakai maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb 1	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
3	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillera	F. C. M. M.	
4	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap. A. T. Co.	
5 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
6	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
7	Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	B. & S.	
10	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 26 noon	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb 8 A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Porthos	Jap. C. M. M.	
11 A.M.	London etc.	Atessa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
18 A.M.	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
23	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	F. C. M. M.	
Mar 2	Genoa etc.	Glenancy	B. & S.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 20	2:00	Hongkong	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.
20	4:00	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.
21	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	B. & S.	
21	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	B. & S.	
21	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	J. M. & Co.	
21	A.M. Hongkong, Canton	Feiching	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.	
22	4:00	Ningpo	Hein Peiking	B. & S.
23	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Orman	B. & S.	
23	D.L. Canton, Ningpo, Canton	Shinkang	B. & S.	
26	D.L. Swatow, Canton	Hotung	B. & S.	
27	2:00	Hongkong via Macau	Kores maru	B. & S.
28	1:00	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
29	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Ananu	B. & S.	
30	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 21	11 A.M.	Tsingtao and Dainy	Keeling maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
20	4:00	Chetoo	Choyang maru	Jap. J. M. & Co.
21	M.N.	do	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.
23	D.L. Dainy & Swatow	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.	
23	D.L. Dainy & Swatow	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
24	D.L. Dainy & Swatow	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.	
26	M.N.	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.	
28	M.N.	do		
29	M.N.	do		
30	M.N.	do		
31	M.N.	do		
20	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Ningpo	Jap. N. Y. K.
21	M.N.	do	Tachikawa	Jap. N. Y. K.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangtien	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br. J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Kianghsien	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Tales maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
23	M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
23	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Linan	Br. B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
25	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Br. B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Kiansyu	Jap. N. Y. K.
26	M.N.	do	Tachikawa maru	Chl. C. M. S. N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Jap. N. Y. K.
26	M.N.	do	Lueyti	Br. B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Frig	Agents	Berth
Jan 19	Ningpo	Hain Peiking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	
Jan 19	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	2151 Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW	
Jan 19	Swatow	Tamsui	919 Br.	B. & S.	WTW	
Jan 19	Swatow	Feiching	994 Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
Jan 19	Hongkong	Yingchow	199 Br.	B. & S.	WTW	
Jan 19	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	1337 Br.	A. T. Co.	Woosung	
Jan 19	Chinwangtso	Kwangping	1244 Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW	
Jan 19	Tsingtao	Chenku maru	1754 Jan.	M. B. K.	MBKW	
Jan 19	Japan	Comini	3630 Jap.	A. T. Co.	Dowdell & Co. SHW	
Jan 19	Hongkong	Canada maru	4747 Br.			
Jan 19	Hankow	Pukuchu maru	968 Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW	
Jan 19	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1126 Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW	
Jan 19	Japan	Talee maru	1478 Jap.	S. S. Co.	C.I. & E. L. Co. CKPW	
Jan 19	Hankow	Upkai maru	475 Br.			
Jan 19	Hankow	Tseangtah				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	Hankow etc.	Loungwo	2886 Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Jan 19	Hankow etc.	Tungting	2036 Br.	B. & S.	
19	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	6345 Br.	C. M. M.	
19	9 Tinsigao	Chinkiang	1292 Br.	B. & S.	
19	9 Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Kohoku maru	628 Jap.	N. Y. K.	
19	19 Ningpo	Penza	1679 Br.	R. V. F.	
19	19 Ningpo	Hain Peiking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	
19	19 Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	2151 Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS

—The C. N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Hongkong at 9 a.m.

yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sishan (chartered)

left Chinwangtso for Shanghai on

January 18.

Passengers Arrived

HANKOW AND PORTS

—The tender Alexandra conveying

passengers and mails to the C. M. S. S. China will leave the Customs

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

Tons.

SUWA MARU 31,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Jan. 26

ATSUTA MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, Feb. 11

HITACHI MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Tomimaga, Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 10, 1917

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Feb. 19, 1917

TAMURA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917

NEW YORK (Via Panama.)

TOYOKA MARU 15,000 Capt. T. Shinomura, Jan. 31, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

KAMAKURA MARU .. 12,500 Capt. N. Kawashima, Jan. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SANTO MARU 4,100 Capt. S. Ikawa, Jan. 23

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, Jan. 27

HAKUJI MARU 5,000 Capt. K. Tanaka, Jan. 30

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Feb. 4

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 6

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, Jan. 25, 1917

CHIKUZEN MARU 5,500 Capt. K. Miyasawa, Feb. 1, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

HITACHI MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Tomimaga, Jan. 22, 1917

AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Feb. 10, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Jan. 28, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, Feb. 13, 1917

TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. K. Soeda, Mar. 20, 1917

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2725.

SWEDISH PAPER

is the best for any purpose.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Must Be Spent in 15 Years

Every year the total income must be disbursed, according to the terms of the will, but the executors have the right to disperse the capital any time prior to fifteen years, but at the end of fifteen years the entire capital must have been expended. This will bring to the Far East from this estate, \$50,000 gold a year and eventually a sum approximating \$10,000,000 gold in capital, and in the hands of Mr. Davis and his associate executor will be placed the burden of choosing wisely.

Mr. Davis has formulated no plans as to how the money will be expended. He has not seen Mr. Johnson for seven or eight months nor did they then calculate that the specific bequests would be all paid out of income and the extra year terminated before the end of 1917. Extra dividends on the estate, due to prosperity in the United States have resulted in making it operative in two months' time. It is certain, however, that a considerable portion of money will be spent annually in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are staying at the Imperial Hotel. They will leave Japan by the Shinyo Maru on January 27, sailing for America. They will make a short trip to Miyashita and Kyoto, before leaving Japan. Mr. Davis came to Japan merely on a pleasure tour and not in connection with his duties as executor of the will of his late partner.

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has a buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinsanfu, Hsichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

EDUCATION IN ORIENT TO RECEIVE BIG GIFTS

\$500,000 Yearly Bequeathed To
Non-Secretarian Schools By
Wealthy American

EXECUTOR NOW IN JAPAN

Arthur B. Davis Tells of Bequest of Late Partner—No
Plans Formulated

Tokio, January 13.—Half a million dollars gold from the estate of a rich American will be spent in the Far East every year for the next fifteen years on educational work. At the expiration of the fifteen years, or before, the capital of the bequest, amounting to between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000, is to be spent in the Far East for such work. These gifts, which are from the estate of an American capitalist who died recently, are to be given to non-denominational educational work.

These facts became known yesterday, when Mr. Arthur B. Davis, president of the American Aluminum Company, told The Advertiser of the existence of this fortune. Mr. Davis is now in Japan on a pleasure trip, accompanied by Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Miss Weiman. Mr. Davis is the executor, together with Mr. Horner H. Johnson of Cleveland, one of the most celebrated corporation lawyers in the United States, of the estate of the late Charles M. Hall.

Mr. Davis was the business partner of the late Mr. Hall from 1888 until the time of his death. In 1888 Mr. Hall invented the process for making aluminum which permitted it to become a commercial product. He was vice-president of the American Aluminum Company, which took over and worked these patents, which have now, by law, expired. This process made it possible to make aluminum to sell at 18 cents a pound, which had been selling before at six to eight dollars gold a pound.

The American Aluminum Company, of which Mr. Davis is president, has seven mills in the United States, with its largest mill at Niagara Falls. It is the only concern manufacturing aluminum on the Western Hemisphere having its own mills in other countries in North and South America, and it produces more than twice as much aluminum as all the other companies of the world combined. The market value of its shares is in excess of 100,000,000 dollars gold.

Mr. Hall died about a year and a half ago at Niagara Falls. He had no immediate family, and his estate was inventoried under the law of New York and paid taxes on a value of 25,000,000 dollars gold.

While Mr. Hall was a student at Oberlin (Ohio) College, he became interested in this lightest of metals and while still an undergraduate he invented the Hall electrolytic process for the manufacture of aluminum from bauxite. It is due to his invention that aluminum has become a household utility and some of the modern alloys of this metal with copper have revolutionised several industries notably the manufacture of motor cars and aeroplanes.

Every year the total income must be disbursed, according to the terms of the will, but the executors have the right to disperse the capital any time prior to fifteen years, but at the end of fifteen years the entire capital must have been expended. This will bring to the Far East from this estate, \$50,000 gold a year and eventually a sum approximating \$10,000,000 gold in capital, and in the hands of Mr. Davis and his associate executor will be placed the burden of choosing wisely.

Mr. Davis has formulated no plans as to how the money will be expended. He has not seen Mr. Johnson for seven or eight months nor did they then calculate that the specific bequests would be all paid out of income and the extra year terminated before the end of 1917. Extra dividends on the estate, due to prosperity in the United States have resulted in making it operative in two months' time. It is certain, however, that a considerable portion of money will be spent annually in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are staying at the Imperial Hotel. They will leave Japan by the Shinyo Maru on January 27, sailing for America. They will make a short trip to Miyashita and Kyoto, before leaving Japan. Mr. Davis came to Japan merely on a pleasure tour and not in connection with his duties as executor of the will of his late partner.

The sum of \$25,000,000 gold or more and the bequeathing of it to educational interests, attracted little attention in the United States and this is probably the first news of it published in Japan, although it has been a matter of record for over a year, and educational institutions in the Far East will benefit to the extent of these large sums.

Princess To Lobby For A Battleship



Wedding

Ozorio-Ozorio

The wedding of Miss Hilda Gladys Ozorio to her cousin, Mr. L. A. M. Ozorio, was solemnised on Thursday at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The bride, who wore a dainty French creation, of silk, trimmed with tan and silver threads, was given away by her father, Mr. C. E. L. Ozorio and was attended by her sister, Miss Josephine M. L. Ozorio, as bridesmaid. The train was borne by two pretty little maids. Mr. F. C. Ozorio, the brother of the bride, and Mr. A. Rodrigues acted as best men, and Mr. T. B. Ozorio, as usher.

The ceremony at the church and the reception were both largely attended. The presents, which were numerous and costly, were sent by the parents, brothers, sisters and friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Among others who sent gifts were Dr. and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. and Madame Wu Ting-fang, Mr. and Mrs. Wu Chao-chu, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Yang, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wong-cheng, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lee, President of the Fu Tan College, Mr. H. C. Wu and Faculty of the Nanyang Commercial Academy, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lorry, Mrs. A. H. Kung. Presents were also received from the members of Shanghai Lusitano Club, Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie, Geo. R. Wingrove, F. W. Potter, J. W. MacKay, W. Gater, A. W. Olsen, P. Dietrich, the foreign and Chinese staff of the International Banking Corporation and Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.

The happy pair left for Ningpo for a short honeymoon.

Shipping Bulletins

Notice is given by the Harbor Master to the effect that the wreck of the ss. Hokusei Maru has been removed and the mark-boat withdrawn.

The Japanese freighter Gozan Maru has been bought by the Compania General de Tabaco de Filipinas. No information was given out as to the purchase price, but rumors place it between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 pesos. The Gozan Maru was formerly the British steamer Ormazan. She was built in 1895 by R. Thompson and Sons, Sunderland, England. Lloyd's gives her register as 3,400 tons gross and 2,558 tons net with the following dimensions, 304 feet 2 inches, by 45 feet, by 15 feet.

The top of a mast, bearing a signal which told of safety to passengers and crew, was the scant message which reached observers on craft off the Hokiwa, in the northern province, in the Hokiwa, on December 14. The steamer, which was believed to have struck a rock in the storm of the last few days of December, is thought to be the ss. Kitano Maru, 702 tons, a special Nippon Yulen Kaisha Saghalien liner. Rescue boats tried to reach the wreckage,

but were forced back by the rough sea. The Kitano Maru left Odomari, towards Christmas week, for Hakodate, carrying sixty passengers, a crew of forty, and a heavy cargo. No word has been received from her since her departure.

WOMAN SPY SHOT

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutsche Uebersiedler reports: Berlin, January 13.—It is reported from Geneva: On the wall of Vincennes, a woman named Françoise Illard, a milliner, from Grenoble and mother of two children, was shot as a spy.

EXTRACT of MAIL

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price \$1.00
per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Past R	Local	N S G Local	N S G Express R.S.	STATIONS	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Past R	Local	N S G Local	N S G Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH .. dep.	7.55		8.20	8.00	1											

Business and Official Notices

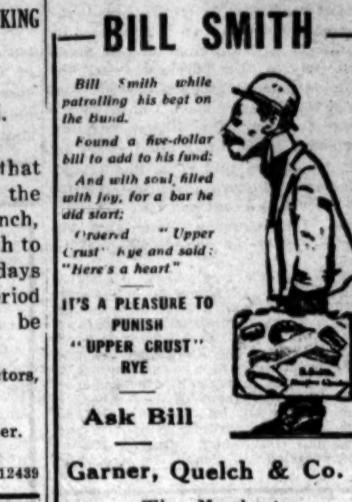
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.



BILL SMITH

Bill Smith while patrolling his beat on the Bund.

Found a five-dollar bill to add to his fund: And with soul filled with joy, for a bar he did start:

"Upper crust" he said: "Here's a heart."

It's a pleasure to punish upper crust" Rye

Ask Bill

Garnet, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

LOST

A BILL of lading, No. 12, marked C.S.W., for 98 packages of Chinese tobacco, shipped from Hankow to Shanghai by S.S. Kiangfoo, trip No. 29, has been lost at the Custom House.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void at the China Merchants S. N. Co.

Tai Koo Sing Kee.

太古新記

12481

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January, on account of China New Year Holidays.

12482

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanilla Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

OFFICES

TO LET

From 1st October,

a flat of eight large

rooms or part there-

of, in Nanking

Road, close to

the Bund Rent

moderate. For

further particulars

apply to Box No.

370, care of office

of this paper.

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

The Certificate for 44 shares Nos. 1/40 & 137/140 in this Company, standing in the name of Wong Park-sang (黃柏生) of Shanghai, has been lost, and if at the expiration of a fortnight from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Shanghai, Jan. 17th, 1917.

The Eastern Syndicate, General Managers.

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Customs Notification

No. 867

THE Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday, the 23rd January—the Chinese New Year Holiday (old calendar).

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House.
Shanghai, 19th January, 1917.

12452

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1917.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Monday, 29th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

When you intend to visit CHUNGKING
Make your headquarters at WIDLER &
Address your mail to COMPANY
Chungking, West China.

GOING TO PRESS JAN. 30TH

Additions and corrections for Shanghai section to that date. Addenda up to February 10th.

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA
4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Harbour Notification

No. 1 of 1917.

Referring to Harbour Notification No. 1 of 1914 (9th March) Notice is hereby given that the wreck of the HOKUSEI MARU has been removed and the mark-boat withdrawn.

WM. CARLSON.
Harbour Master.

Approved:

F. S. UNWIN.

Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,
Shanghai, 19th January, 1917.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

12450

NOS. 8 & 11 QUINSAN GARDENS

In No. 11, large Sitting-room, Bed-
room and Bathroom attached, facing
Park, to be let from the 1st Jan.
Suitable for a married couple.

Phone 1946.

10070

MELBOURNE HOUSE

To let, well-furnished front room, with
small room, bathroom and verandah
attached, suitable for a married couple.

12457

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION NO. 295

IN celebration of the Chinese New Year (old calendar) this Office will be closed on the 23rd January, 1917, from 12 noon.

THE Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed the whole day.

C. ROUSSE.

Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office.
Shanghai, 19th January, 1917.

12453

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two comfortably-furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, overlooking tennis lawn; verandahs, bathrooms attached, telephone, tram station. Excellent table. Terms moderate.

12451

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gashman begs to announce the opening of her most up-to-date dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road, where she will undertake all kinds of dental work. Reasonable terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6.

12381

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12440

TO LET, one flat on the ground floor, also one large back room and one attic. 19-20 North Szechuan Road.

12399

TO LET, two large and one small room, with private bathrooms and verandahs, excellent board, and very desirable. Suitable for bachelors or married couple. Also table boarders accepted. Terms moderate. Apply 23 North Szechuan Road.

12415

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Reliable shroff, capable taking charge of store-room and packing department. Must be quick and accurate worker and be able to furnish substantial guarantee. Only persons having previous experience need apply, to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

12444

TO LET, young lady, with good knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

12457

YOUNG LADY (Neutral) wants position as sales lady in Millinery Store. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

12427

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nich-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

12397

YOUNG MAN (neutral) seeks position as office assistant. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports, exports, bookkeeping and typewriting. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

12414

FOR SALE. Motor houseboat, of teakwood, with cabin; length 31', beam 7' 4"; maximum draught 2' 0"; speed 8 miles. Fitted with a 12 B.H.P., 4-cyl., Kelvin engine, very little used. Bosch magneto, electric light with dynamo, 2 bunks with spring mattresses; can accommodate 3 persons; bunks for crew, lavatory, awning, ice-chest, crockery, glass-ware, and stoves, etc., etc. Boat recently overhauled, and engine tested. Everything complete and in excellent condition. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

12451

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

YOUNG MAN, Chinese (21), educated in America, speaks and writes perfect English, seeks position. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

12419

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST: Spotted white and brown pointer, Edinburgh Road, yesterday. Reg. No. 1884. Please return to 49 Route de Say Zoong, or communicate 'phone West 202. Reward, if necessary.

12451

APARTMENTS

FOR SALE: Furniture, fittings, etc., of foreign 4 roomed, or will let, good locality, suit bachelors' mess, low price. Apply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

12446

APARTMENTS WANTED

FOR SALE: first-class passage to Manila for lady, T. K. K. \$35.00. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

12456

APARTMENTS

FOR SALE: 2-Seater Hupmobile, 1916 model, 32 h.p., almost new, fully-equipped, and with spare type. To be seen at Oriental Automobile Garage. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

12445

APARTMENTS

FOR SALE, 20 shares Hongkong & Whampoa Dock. Offers to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.